

This species is, I believe, well known, and I have been told that it is described; I have, however, searched in vain for any description of it, and if by any unfortunate accident I have overlooked it, or it is in any paper which has not come into my hands, I must apologize beforehand for making a synonym.

Buprestidæ.

Sternocera Hunteri.

Nigro-cyanea, nitida; thorace crebre punctato, antice foveolato; elytris castaneo-flavis, striato-punctatis, macula obliqua subhumerali apiceque nigro-cyaneis.
Long. 16-19 lin.

Hab. East Africa, Masailand (*H. C. V. Hunter, Esq.*)

Form of *S. orissa*. The thorax has the punctures at the base small and slightly separated from each other (the intervals flat); towards the front the punctures become gradually larger, but are very irregular, the intervals convex, varying in width but not costiform. The elytra have lines of rather small but distinct punctures, the intervals are very finely and not closely punctured; the apex is coarsely and closely punctured; brownish yellow, with the apical third blue-black and with an oblique blue-black patch below the shoulder, the blue-black colour being continued along the margin to the apex. Abdomen coarsely and closely (but not deeply) punctured.

Sternocera Hunteri, var. *fasciata*.

This differs from the foregoing in having the elytra less regularly punctured in lines, and it has a broad blue-black band near the base, *not* extending to the margin. The apical area is blue-black, but the line of demarcation, instead of being nearly straight and ascending as it approaches the suture, is trisinnate and descends at the suture. The abdomen is less deeply punctured.

XLII.—*Notice of a new Fish from the Issik Kul* (*Diptychus Lausdelli*). By Dr. A. GÜNTHER.

THE Rev. H. Lausdell has discovered during his recent travels in Central Asia a new species of the singular genus *Diptychus*, one of the most characteristic forms of the Central-

Asiatic fauna, in the Issik Kul or one of its affluents. This is the fourth species known at present of this genus.

Diptychus Lansdelli.

D. 11. A. 7. P. 18. V. 10. L. lat. 80-90.

Nearly the whole body is naked, the parts above the lateral line being quite scaleless ; but there are a few scales between the lateral line and the root of the pectoral fin, a few scattered scales on the abdomen, and a series of larger ones running on each side of the vent and the anal fin. The scales of the lateral line are distinct enough in its anterior part, but rudimentary behind.

The body is low, loach-like, its greatest depth being only one sixth or nearly one sixth of the total length (without caudal) ; the length of the head is contained four times and a quarter in it and exceeds the length of the caudal peduncle. Interorbital space very broad, its width being equal to the length of the snout. The diameter of the eye is one sixth of the length of the head and rather less than two thirds of that of the snout. Mouth semicircular, quite at the lower side of the snout. Barbel about as long as the eye. The dorsal fin is as long as high, its origin being equidistant from the end of the snout and from the end of the caudal peduncle. Caudal fin deeply forked. Pectoral fin reaching to the origin of the dorsal, ventral fin nearly to the vent. The outer ventral ray is opposite to or a little behind the last dorsal ray.

The upper two thirds of the body of this species are covered with deep black spots, the largest of which are half the size of the eye.

The largest of the specimens is 12 inches long ; its anal rays are covered with seasonal epidermoid tubercles, arranged in a series along each ray.

XLIII.—*Description of a new Bat from the Gambia.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Vesperugo (Vesperus) Rendalli, sp. n.

Crown of the head flat, scarcely raised above the level of the muzzle ; muzzle broad, the glandular prominences much swollen. Ears short ; laid forward they reach barely more